

## MISCELLANY.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]  
Chloris.

By PAUL H. HAYNE.

What time the rosy-flushing West  
Sleeps soft on rose and dingle,  
Wherein the sunset shadows rest,  
Or rickety float and mangle;  
When down the dells the wood-dove's note  
Thrills in a cadence tender,  
And every rare, ethereal note  
Turns to a winged splendor;  
Just as the mystic land-lands ope  
Far up their saffron portals,  
Fair as the fairest dream of Hope,  
Half Goddess and half mortal;  
I see that lovely Genuis rise,  
That child of Orient trances,  
On whose bright face the glory lies  
Of far Hellenic fancies;  
Chloris, beneath whose procreant tread  
All earth yields up her sweetness,  
The violet's scent, the rose's red,  
The dahlia's orb'd completeness.  
And verdure on the myriad hills,  
The breath of her pure duty  
Hath nursed to life by sparkling rills,  
And foliaged nooks of beauty:  
Till bloom, and color, blith and song  
So fill earth's radiant spaces,  
The fading touch of sin, or wrong  
Leaves glad the weariest faces;  
And so by mossy spring-tide dells,  
O'er mount, and field, and river,  
Her Zephyr's fairy clarion swells,  
Her footsteps glance forever!

\*The Goddess of Spring married to Zephyr.

### REMARKABLE HISTORY.

*A Young Girl Drugged, Outraged, Abandoned, Reclaimed, Married, a Would-be-Suicide, and a Poisoner of Her Husband in one Brief Year.*

We have seldom listened to a more wonderful combination of circumstance than that which culminated yesterday in the arrest of a young lady, who is now in custody at the central police station in this city. Amid the wickedness of a great city like Chicago, and particularly at this time when the commission of crime seems to have increased to an extraordinary degree, murders, assaults, robberies, and kindred offences against the law are matters of every day occurrence. But seldom, if ever, do we see one so young as the subject of this article, who has been outraged, an inmate of a disreputable house, respectably married, a would-be-suicide, and attempts murder, all within the short space of one year.

Starting as is the proposition, it is nevertheless true. There was, last evening, arrested and taken to the headquarters of the police, a lady only seventeen years and six months old, who has experienced all these vicissitudes, and who is, to-day, to have an examination upon charge of the attempted murder of her husband by poisoning.

The maiden name of the young lady was Miss Lizzie Staats. Her parents reside in this city and are in comfortable circumstances. Indeed, her father is an industrious mason, named Philip Staats, residing upon the West side, and moving in the first circles of German society. The daughter was well educated and intelligent, and decidedly prepossessing in appearance. Among her companions, she was a general favorite, and few young girls in the circle in which she moved were possessed of more friends or admirers than she. The Germans are notoriously fond of amusements, and Miss Lizzie was by no means an exception to the rule. Balls and parties and festive occasions were almost sure to find her among the participants. These she enjoyed with a zest which is peculiarly the characteristic of the German people, and doubtless with no thought or purpose save that of innocent amusement.

About one year ago, she attended the afternoon performance of a circus, then in the city, and from the grand entrance to the close was an amused and admiring spectator. When the performance was over, she met at the place of exit a friend, who introduced her to one of the performers, and left her. Being pretty and vivacious, and possessed of those foolish notions which are usually indulged in by young and giddy girls, she was flattered by the attention paid her by one who was accustomed day after day to cater to the amusement of the public, and gave herself up to the formation of an acquaintance with him. He, with that keen perception which is either innate in villains or acquired as practice, saw at once that she was a susceptible young girl, easily influenced by flattery, and set about the carrying out of a plot which should encompass her destruction. His persuasive manners and smooth tongue gained her confidence, and before she left he presented her with a couple of tickets, telling her to be sure and be present at the evening's performance, and to meet him at the close. Evening came, and found her among the performer in the first row discovered

her, and when the performance was closed, he was waiting for her at the door. From the circus, instead of going home, she lingered in his company, and finally accepted an invitation to a refreshment saloon, where he invited her to partake of ice-cream and confectionery, and at last proposed that the repast be finished by a bottle of wine. Scarcely knowing what she did, the girl consented, and drank freely of the beverage turned out for her with a liberal hand for her companion. As might have already been anticipated, the wine was drugged. The parties lingered in the restaurant until a late hour, seated alone in one of the alcoves, and when the girl left, she had been outraged and ruined by the villain who accompanied her.

What next occurred or where she went, Miss Staats knew not. When she awoke the next day, and became sufficiently sensible to inquire her whereabouts, she was in a strange place and surrounded by strange people. Bewildered, she knew not what to do, but at last gathered from the replies to her anxious inquiries, and the conduct of those surrounding her, that she was an inmate of one of the lowest disreputable houses which infest Wells street.

Who can imagine the shame and remorse of this young girl when the truth of her situation flashed upon her? Reared as she had been, tenderly and carefully, her growth and life jealously guarded by her parents, is it any wonder that her mind gave itself up to despair, and from that moment she resolved upon a course of sin and shame? In the bitterness of the moment and the remorse of her heart, she says she believed that if she returned to her parents and disgraced as she was, even though it was by the deception and the wiles of a villain, they would turn her from their doors, and she would be an outcast. She dared not go home—dared not apply to her friends; but in that evil hour, listening to the sophistry and false reasoning of those who surrounded her, resolved to remain where she was, and forsaking home, kindred and former associations, gave herself up to a life of infamy and shame.

The name she now assumed was that of Mrs. Smith. She preferred to be a widow, and for more than a week led a life amid those scenes of debauchery and crime which abound so much in Wells street as to render it shunned and abhorred by the good and upright of Chicago.

In the meantime, her parents becoming alarmed at her absence, made unavailing search through the city, but were unable to gain any trace of their lost daughter. At last they left information concerning the circumstances of her disappearance at the central police station, and Detective Police Officer George M. Miller was detailed to prosecute the search for her. His efforts were crowned with success, and he was the means of restoring her to her parents, who took her home, where the history of her misfortunes being kept secret, she was again restored to her former position and to the affection and confidence of old associates.

Resuming the life she had been accustomed to lead, she met, in society, a young man named Albert Rachke, who made her a proposition of marriage. The girl herself insists that she was opposed to accepting him, but that her parents insisted upon her marriage with Rachke, and she was forced to accept him. Suffice it to say, they were united. The husband purchased a very pretty house on West Twelfth street, near Blue Island Avenue, and furnished it neatly. Their conjugal relations were not, however, of the happiest nature. The marriage was celebrated some five months ago, and since that time their home has been the scene of quarrel and strife, little indicative of happy marital relations. One week ago last Monday, the wife resolved upon self-destruction. Tired of existence, she contemplated suicide, and, in pursuance of her purpose, went to a drug store on Blue Island Avenue and purchased a considerable quantity of arsenic, under pretence of poisoning rats. The lady being known, no suspicions were entertained, and the poison was given her. Upon arriving home, she reflected upon the matter, and at last changing her mind, determined to administer the poison to her husband. Watching her opportunity, she did so, and he partook during the meal she had prepared for him. Fortunately, however, the dose was inordinately large, and the poison, instead of causing death, produced violent nausea, by which it was expelled from the stomach, leaving him prostrate, but not dead. The wife, alarmed, fled from her home, and for days nothing could be discovered concerning her place of refuge. The task of searching for her was again placed in the hands of Detective Miller, who, last

evening, found her sojourning in a house of ill-repute on Wells street, near Van Buren, and conveyed her to the central station.

To-day she will probably undergo an examination upon charge of an attempt to take the life of her husband. The extreme youth of the girl, her excellent appearance, the position she has heretofore occupied, and the strange events connected with her life within the past year, altogether make up a combination of circumstances which will invest her case with a great deal of interest, and cause the final issue to be closely watched by a curious public.—*Chicago Republican*, 9th.

In view of the importance of the approaching Convention, it is of vital consequence to us that we should be represented by men, not only of patriotism and experience, but of legal acquirements. I beg, therefore, to present to the voters of Richmond the names of the following gentlemen, who are eminently fitted for the responsible post for which they are nominated:

CHANCELLOR GARROL,  
HON. WM. F. DESAUSSE,  
COL. WM. WALLACE,  
COL. F. W. McMASTER. Aug 3

THE following gentlemen are respectfully suggested as candidates for the Convention to be held in September next:

WADE HAMPTON,  
A. R. TAYLOR,  
W. A. HARRIS,  
J. G. GIBBS. July 31 \*

For the Convention.

The friends of the Union and of their State, desiring to bring into her councils practical knowledge, sound patriotism and devotion to her best interests, respectfully nominate the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention from the District of Richmond:

JOHN CALDWELL,  
WADE HAMPTON,  
A. R. TAYLOR,  
W. A. HARRIS. August 1\*

W. B. JOHNSTON,  
Magistrate.

Office on Pickens street East end of Lady. Will attend to all official business brought before him; will also attend to drawing up Deeds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Contracts, and other ordinary legal instruments of writing. Fair copies of any document executed with neatness and dispatch. August 1

War Department,

BUREAU OF REFUGEE, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,  
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 9.  
WHEREAS it is reported officially that a large number of destitute refugees, taking advantage of Circular No. 5, from this Bureau, have been transported South against their interests, to places where it is extremely difficult to procure food, and, in most cases, impossible to do so except when provided by military authorities; it is ordered that hereafter no transportation be granted to refugees, except where humanity evidently demands it, and then only by the requisition of the Commissioner of this Bureau.

O. O. HOWARD,  
Major-General, Commissioner.  
Official: S. W. SEXTON, Brevet Major and A. D. C. Aug 15

Headqrs Freedmen's Bureau.

CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,

August 9, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.  
IT having come to the knowledge of this office that in several cases planters have discharged and driven the freedmen from their plantations without sufficient cause; therefore, as the present crops are nearly matured and laid by, it is hereby

Ordered, That in no case will the freedmen be discharged or driven from the plantations, without permission from this office or some officer or agent connected with the Freedmen's Bureau.

Brevet Brig. Gen. RALPH ELY,  
Act. Ass't Com. Freedmen's Bureau.  
Aug 15

DENTISTRY.

DRS. REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS, being now fully prepared, resume the practice of their profession in all its departments. Office, for the present, at the Columbia Female Academy. Aug 27

Notice.—Charitable Appeal.

THE ladies of the URSULINE CONVENT and ACADEMY are anxious to rebuild, as speedily as possible, an edifice suitable for their Monastery and Institute, their having been burned in the general conflagration of Columbia by the United States Army, under Gen. Sherman, on the night of February 17th. And while they are far from pressing their necessities on their fellow-sufferers of the South, will gratefully receive any contributions which the friends of education and religion may donate them for this excellent work. Remittances may be made through the Express Company. Please address

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,  
Ursuline Convent and Academy,  
Care Dr. John Lynch, Columbia, S. C.  
Aug 2 Imo

A. L. SOLOMON,  
General Commission Merchant,  
Second Door from Shiver House, Plain street,  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

DEALER in foreign and domestic merchandise. The highest market price paid for COTTON and COUNTRY PRODUCE in gold or currency. Consignments solicited, which will receive my usual prompt attention. Refer to

A. R. Crump & Co., Augusta, Ga.,  
LaRoche & Bell, Savannah, Ga.,  
Gibson & Co., Charleston, S. C.,  
Koopman & Phelps, Charlotte, N. C.,  
Fuller & Wilkerson, Leesburg, N. C.,  
R. P. Richardson, Readsville, N. C.,  
James K. Lee, Yanceyville, N. C.,  
Chambers & Patrick, Danville, Va.,  
Brownly & Co., Petersburg, Va.,  
Kent, Faine & Co., Richmond, Va.  
Aug 2 1/2-27

Headquarters Military District of Charleston.

DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA,  
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GEN'L OFFICE,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27, 1865.

NOTICE.  
PERSONS desiring to publish Newspapers within the limits of this District, are hereby informed that it will first be necessary to obtain the consent of the Major-General Commanding the Department.

By command of  
Brevet Brig. Gen. JOHN I. HATCH.  
LEONARD B. PERRY, Asst. Adj. Gen.  
Official:  
E. HAINS JEWETT, 1st Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen. Aug 7 18

The New York News.

DAILY and WEEKLY. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS, a great family newspaper—BENJAMIN WOOD, Proprietor—the largest, best and cheapest paper published in New York. Single copies, 5 cents; one copy one year, \$2; three copies one year, \$5.50; five copies one year, \$8.75; ten copies one year, \$17; and an extra copy to any club of ten. Twenty copies one year, \$30; the Weekly News is sent to clerical men at 1.60.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.  
To mail subscribers, \$10 per annum; six months, \$5; payments invariably in advance. Specimen copies of Daily and Weekly News sent free. Address BENJ. WOOD, No. 19 City Hall Square, New York City. Aug 9

THE CHRISTIAN INDEX.

BY the FIRST OF OCTOBER, or as soon as the mails are re-established, I will send the publication of the "CHRISTIAN INDEX" and the "CHILD'S INDEX" I have been publishing.

Price of "Index," per annum, \$3 00  
Price of "Child's Index," 50  
(A deduction made for Clubs.)  
Money may be remitted at once, as my determination is positive. My desire is to secure a large subscription list with which to begin, and I issue this prospectus that subscribers may have time to forward their remittances.

It is my intention to issue first class papers, and no pains or expense will be spared to secure that end. The best writers and correspondents will be secured, and the highest religious and literary talent will be given to the papers. The CHILD'S PAPER will be profusely illustrated and will, in every sense, be made to conform to its new title.

THE CHILD'S DELICAT.

Money may be sent by Express or otherwise—if by Express, at my risk, if the press receipt is sent me, on the resumption of mail facilities.

My connection with the firm of J. W. Burke & Co. is dissolved, but I will establish an office in Macon, Georgia, where communications may be addressed.  
Aug 5 Imo SAMUEL BOYKIN.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS!

THE PHOENIX

PUBLISHED

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

At the Capital of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA

1865.

THE DAILY PHOENIX.

ISSUED every morning except Sunday, filled with the LATEST NEWS, by telegraph, mails, etc.; EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE, MISCELLANY, POETRY, STORIES, etc. This is the only daily paper in the State outside of the city of Charleston.

The Tri-Weekly Phoenix.

For country circulation, is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and has all the reading matter of interest contained in the daily issues of the week.

WEEKLY CLEANER,

A HOME COMPANION.

As its name indicates, is intended as a FAMILY JOURNAL, and is published every Wednesday. It will contain Eight Pages, of Forty Columns. The cream of the News, Miscellaneous, Tales, etc., of the Daily and Tri-Weekly will be found in its columns.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Daily, one year, \$10 00  
Three months, 3 00  
Tri-Weekly, one year, 7 00  
Three months, 2 00  
Weekly, one year, 4 00  
Three months, 1 25

Advertisements inserted in the Daily or Tri-Weekly at \$1 a square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Weekly advertisements \$1 a square every insertion.

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By the Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS His Excellency President Johnson has issued his proclamation appointing me (William L. Perry) Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, and has directed me to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for governing the Convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of amending or repealing the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people to elect said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to prevent such a Republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the proclamation of his Excellency President Johnson, I, William L. Perry, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of governing the Convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that all officers in South Carolina, who are in office when the Civil Government of the State was suspended, in May last, (except those arrested or under prosecution for treason,) shall, on taking the oath of office as prescribed in the President's Amendment Proclamation of the 29th day of July, 1865, resume the duties of their office, and continue to discharge them under the Provisional Government until further instructions are made.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that as the duty of all loyal citizens of the State of South Carolina to promptly forward and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, before some magistrate or official of the Federal Government, who may be qualified for administering oaths; and such are hereby authorized to give certificates thereof to the persons residing in places where they were made. And such magistrates or officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths, at least a day as may be convenient to the Department of State, in the city of Washington, D. C.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that the Managers of Elections through-out the State of South Carolina shall hold an election for members of a State Convention, to be respectively presided over by the PRESIDENT of the SENATE, and the PRESIDENT of the HOUSE of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, in the city of Columbia, on the 13th day of September, 1865, for the purpose of amending or repealing the present Constitution of South Carolina, or remodeling and making a new one, which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in the State, and the more in accordance with the principles and equality of representation.

Every loyal citizen who has taken the Amendment oath, and who has taken the classes in the Amendment Proclamation, will be entitled to vote, provided he was a legal voter under the Constitution as it stood prior to the suspension of South Carolina. And all who were within the exempted classes must take the oath and sign for a pardon, in order to be able to vote or become members of the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus elected on the first day in September next, are hereby required to convene in the city of Columbia on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1865, for the purpose of amending or repealing the present Constitution of South Carolina, or remodeling and making a new one, which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in the State, and the more in accordance with the principles and equality of representation.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that all laws and all laws of force in South Carolina prior to the secession of the State, and made prior force under the Constitution of the United States, which they may conflict with the provisions of this proclamation. And the Judges and Chancellors of the State are hereby required to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which pertain to their respective offices, and especially in criminal cases. It will be expected of the Federal military authorities in South Carolina, to lend their authority to the civil officers of the Provisional Government, for the purpose of enforcing the laws and preserving the peace and good order of the State.

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It is also expected that all former owners of freed persons will be held to them, and not turn of the children, aged to work, and the freed men and women are hereby enjoined to make a good and fair, for remaining with their former owners.

In order to facilitate as far as possible the application for pardon under the executive sections of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is said for information that all applications must be by petition, stating the exceptions, and accompanied with the oath prescribed. This petition must be first approved by the Provisional Governor, and then forwarded to the President. The headquarters of the Provisional Governor will be at Greenville, where all communications to him must be addressed. The newspapers of this State will publish this proclamation till the election of members of the Convention.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, Done at the [S.] town of Greenville, on 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 40th.

WILLIAM L. PERRY,  
Provisional Governor.

By the Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina.  
WILLIAM L. PERRY, Provisional Governor.  
July 26